

prevent her return). Nor is it new that the generals vilify her in personal terms; back home, in the domestic press they totally control, they have called this devout Buddhist mother "deranged," a "modern-day ogress" and a sexual predator.

What is interesting is the desperation reflected in their decision to bring their slanderous campaign overseas. Interesting, but again not surprising, for the generals have driven their country (which they call Myanmar) virtually into the ground. What was once one of Asia's most promising nations, rich in natural resources and blessed with an educated and hard-working population, is a disaster, with an average annual income of maybe \$200 to \$300 per person. Universities are shuttered because the rulers fear their own students. The junta can buy the services of public relations firms in Washington and the loyalty of U.S. oil and timber companies eager for contracts, but it knows that it has no legitimacy at home.

This is true above all because Burma conducted an election in 1990, and Aung San Suu Kyi won. Although she was already under house arrest at the time, her National League for Democracy won four out of every five parliamentary seats. Most people in Burma, in other words, apparently did not deem her a "disgruntled housewife," nor was her marriage to an Englishman considered a stain on her character. It is the generals, refusing to honor the election results, who can be accused of "coveting power at all costs."

Remarkably, though, despite nearly a decade of confinement and harassment, of seeing her colleagues imprisoned and tortured, sometimes to death, Aung San Suu Kyi has never returned the insults. Consistently, she calls for dialogue and compromise; contrary to the ambassador's letter, she insists only on the rule of law. Now, in keeping with that principle, she is calling for the true parliament to be convened by Aug. 21. Alone in her sun-baked vehicle on that country road, she is in the right, and she deserves support for her campaign.

IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE RESTRUCTURING ACT OF 1998

HON. MELVIN L. WATT

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, July 31, 1998

Mr. WATT of North Carolina. Mr. Speaker, I am introducing the Immigration and Naturalization Service Restructuring Act of 1998, which contains provisions to implement dramatic and fundamental reforms within the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS). Significant management weaknesses, poor services, overlapping organizational relationships, and inadequate border control are problems that have plagued the INS for many years. Many Members and their office staffs receive calls daily from constituents unable to get assistance with immigration related problems from their local INS' office. We need to change the way the INS does business.

After careful consideration of all pending restructuring proposals, I believe the proposal offered by INS is the best alternative. This bill will untangle the INS' overlapping and confusing organizational structure and replace it with two clear organizational chains of command—one to accomplish its enforcement mission and the other to provide immigration related services. Key provisions of the bill would: ef-

fect an operational split between enforcement and services which would result in distinct, clear lines of authority from the field and headquarters, with the INS Commissioner continuing to be responsible for overall agency operations; eliminate the current field structure in which district offices serve both enforcement and service functions and replace it with separate enforcement and service offices that bring an appropriate mix of staff and skills to local service caseloads and enforcement needs; improve the quality of the workforce by creating separate enforcement and service career paths for INS employees to allow the best employees to move up the ladder and be rewarded for high performance; restructure management operations to ensure effective "shared services" operations for records and data management, technological support, training and administrative support, that will serve both the enforcement and service sides of the agency; and establish a Chief Financial Officer to improve financial, accounting and budget systems.

The overall mission of immigration is best served by coordinating benefits and enforcement in a single entity like the INS. Both benefits and enforcement are critical components to enforcing effectively our immigration laws. This bill sets forth a structure for the INS to improve the Nation's immigration system.

IN TRIBUTE

SPEECH OF

HON. BOB FRANKS

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 28, 1998

Mr. FRANKS of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, "To everything there is a season, and a time to every purpose under the heaven; a time to be born, and a time to die . . ."

For Officer Jacob Joseph (J.J.) Chestnut and Detective John Michael Gibson, the time to die came too soon. These two brave men sacrificed their lives so that others might live. Our Nation will never forget their acts of bravery and courage.

On behalf of all the citizens of the Seventh Congressional District of New Jersey, I express our sadness and grief to the families of these two heroes. While words cannot mend their broken hearts, our thoughts and prayers are with them.

Officer Chestnut, Detective Gibson, you showed us what courage really is. God Bless You and God Bless the United States of America.

RECOGNITION OF THE 50TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE AIR FORCE OFFICE OF SPECIAL INVESTIGATIONS

HON. HERBERT H. BATEMAN

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, July 31, 1998

Mr. BATEMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in recognition of the Air Force Office of Special Investigations—OSI. On Saturday, August 1 of this year, OSI will celebrate its golden anniversary as the investigative arm of the United

States Air Force. OSI was established at the suggestion of Congress in 1948 by Secretary of the Air Force Stuart Symington, who consolidated and centralized the investigative services of the new Air Force to ensure a capability for independent and objective criminal investigations. The OSI of today is charged with a varied and complex mission that includes conducting criminal and fraud investigations, protecting our air forces from terrorism and espionage, hunting down military fugitives and tracking people who hack into Air Force computer systems.

Although OSI has adapted to meet the changing needs of the Air Force, there has never been a change in the fundamental nature of the organization—an independent, high performance investigative agency, key and indispensable to the Air Force. The modern OSI is made up of more than 2,000 people operating from over 150 offices throughout the U.S. and in over a dozen countries overseas—basically, wherever you find Air Force interests or resources.

Over the past half century, OSI has played a central role in the history of the Air Force. It was the OSI commander in Korea who first alerted General MacArthur's headquarters in Tokyo of the North Korean invasion in June, 1950. During the 1960's and early 1970's, OSI gathered early warning threat information on sabotage and surprise attack in support of air base defense in Vietnam. As terrorism became a household word in the 1970's, OSI responded with investigative tools and programs that enhanced the protection of Air Force people and resources. In 1978, OSI became the first organization in the federal government to establish a computer crime program. OSI's counterintelligence efforts contributed to the victory in the Cold War by identifying and neutralizing foreign intelligence operations targeting the American Air Force.

There will be many new challenges in the next 50 years. For instance, the U.S. military is beginning to feel the impact of the cyber-threat and earlier this year the Pentagon tapped OSI to run the Defense Department's computer forensic training and laboratory programs. Also, the terrorists of the 21st century will be more deadly and OSI will be faced with the need to help protect an air and space force that will be committed to going anywhere in the world, anytime.

A legacy of service, integrity and excellence marches on today in the footsteps of the 11,000 men and women who have served in the OSI, including two members of the 105th Congress, myself and my honorable colleague, Senator ARLEN SPECTER. Mr. Chairman, it is with a great deal of pride that the Air Force OSI celebrates its fiftieth anniversary and remembers its motto: "Preserving our legacy, protecting the future."

CONGRATULATIONS TO THE STUDENTS OF THE BEECHWOOD SCHOOL

HON. ROBERT E. ANDREWS

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, July 31, 1998

Mr. ANDREWS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to salute a group of pre-kindergartners who are on their way to educational achievement in the